THE

VIRGINIA JOURNAL,

AND

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

CONGERITUR HUC UNDIQUE GAZA. VIRG.

(VOL. VI.) THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1789. (No. 285.)

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Feb. 17.

ON Saturday the House of Representatives agreed to lay a tax of two and an half per cent. on all estates that shall come into the possession of any person, by collateral descents, and the same on all collateral legacies.

Yesterday the House of Representatives went through the report of their committee on finance, and disagreed to the following articles:

That it is the opinion of your committee, that a person or persons vested with the proper powers and authority to control and superintend the finances of this state, is indispensably requisite.

That the vendue law be revised and made to operate on all property sold at auction, except property sold by the sheriff under execution.

That a tax of one penny per gallon be laid on all spiritous liquors, distilled in this state for sale.

That a tax of sixpence per head be laid on all stocks of cattle, exceeding fifty head.

Feb. 19. Yesterday the Senate took up a bill for removing the public records from Charleston unto the town of Columbia, previous to the first day of December, 1790.

It was moved to insert—1789.

The yeas being called for by Colonel Hill, and Mr. Morgan Brown, there appeared to be—yeas 14, nays 10.

A motion was made in the Senate on Tuesday for repealing the instalment law, which received a negative.

EXETER, (N. H.) Feb. 3.

On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, the dwelling-house of the Hon. John Sullivan, Esq; of Durham, was by accident set on fire, and much damaged; but by the exertions of the family, assisted by the neighbours, the flames were fortunately suppressed seasonably enough to save the house. The circumstances attending this unfortunate accident are of a singular nature, and we cannot forbear communicating them to the public.

A certain ecclesiastic, by the name of F—, who was indebted to the hospitality of the family for his lodging the preceding night, having business in the town which required his early attention, rose some time before day, in order to proceed on his journey, but missing his garters and stock, was under a necessity of going below for a candle, in order to find them, with which he returned to the chamber, and by some means caught a tostie, belonging to the bed-curtains on fire, which communicated the fire to them; at this, either by terror or some other motive, this good man immediately left the room, locked the door after him, and went below, took an old saddle he had in the house, and carried it out of doors, then returned, and began to kindle a fire in the kitchen, without even endeavouring to alarm the family, some of whom, had not the fire been timely discovered, must have perished in the flames. But the noise of the fire, which had now become pretty general in the chamber, awakened the General's eldest son, then in bed in the next room, who immediately alarmed the family, and some of the neighbours, by whose joint exertions the fire was extinguished, and the house saved after sustaining a damage of 200l.—What a little surprises us is the singular behaviour of this man, who, though he was dressed (which was more than any of the family had an opportunity of doing) never so much as afforded them the least assistance; and while Mrs. Sullivan was employed for some time out of doors, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in shovelling snow, &c. he remained in a state of inactivity in the house, lamenting the loss of his STOCK and GARTERS. Thus by unparalled stupidity one of the most elegant furnished rooms in the state was entirely ruined. It is a fortunate event, that the house and other buildings thereto belonging were not consumed, as in the room directly over that which was damaged, was about 2000 weight of tallow, and a considerable quantity of flax, so that if the flames had been communicated to it, the buildings must in all probability have been destroyed.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

On Tuesday last, the Legislature of this state adjourned to meet again at the city of Albany, on the first Tuesday in January next.

We are informed, that there is a gang of villains in this city, who inquire for liquor at houses where they know it is not sold, for the purpose of making discoveries, by which they may profit afterwards. The citizens are therefore cautioned with respect to their doors, windows, &c.

March 12. We congratulate our readers on the prospect of the grand federal Congress speedily forming a house; as, it is said, immediately upon that being accomplished, an express will be despatched to his Excellency the President, who, there is no doubt, will arrange his affairs in such a manner, as to be able to set out instantly for this city to take the chair and proceed to business.

Under the auspices of these worthy patriots of which the grand Congress will be composed (our correspondent proceeds) there is nothing to fear, but, on the contrary, every thing to hope and expect. Their tried integrity will stand the strictest test. While we have a WASHINGTON for President, and an ADAMS for Vice-President, together with such worthy characters as at present compose that honorable body, America will not only be happy and flourishing at home, but respectable and distinguished among the nations abroad.

BALTIMORE, March 17.

Extract from a Newspaper, printed in Middletown, in Connecticut, dated the 26th of last Month.

"By letters from the city of Marietta, we are "informed, that General VARNUM, one of "the Judges of the Western Teritory, died there "on the 10th of January last; that there are now "eleven hundred settlers there, six hundred of "whom attended the funeral of General VAR-"NUM."———

Accept, departed spirit, of the artless tribute which friendship offers to thy memory!—and though the pen of panegyric is unequal to the task of delineating thy many excellencies—yet an enumeration of a few flows spontaneous from a heart which deeply laments thy early removal from this sublunary scene. The hand of genius formed him for the legislator and statesman—the sun of science irradiated his mind with his brightest beams——while the warm glow of heaven-born philanthrophy enriched his heart with every social and endearing virtue.——— The affectionate husband—the humane master—the faithful friend, and instructive companion, will long be lamented by his connexions and friends—while his grateful country will cherish the remembrance of his important services in the cabinet and the field, in the faithful discharge of the various high offices he had the honor of filling——at once evencing the virtues of the steady patriot, and the disinterested statesman.———

ALEXANDRIA, March 26.

Extract of the Proceedings of the late Assembly.

Mr. *Norvell* reported from the committee appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts, that the committee had, according to order, proceeded therein, and having gone through the same, in conjunction with a committee from the Senate, appointed for that purpose, had agreed to the following report thereupon:

Your committee find, since the last settlement made by *Jaquelin Ambler*, treasurer, on the 30th of November, 1787, that there hath been received at the treasury, on public account as followeth, viz. On account of the arrears of the revenue taxes of 1782, the sum of 2327l. 12s. 0d½. On account of the arrears of the revenue taxes of 1783, the sum of 2249l. 10s. 2d. On account of the arrears of the revenue taxes of 1784, the sum of 8347l. 10s. 3d. On account of the arrears of the revenue taxes of 1785, the sum of 7932l. 4s. 1d. On account of the arrears of the revenue taxes of 1786, the sum of 49771l. 9s. 7d¾. And for the revenue taxes of 1787, the sum of 72495l. 14s. 2d¾.—Your committee find also, that there hath been received on account of the duties on enutherated articles, the sum of 17424l. 0s. 4d. On account of the two and one half *per cent.* duties, the sum of 16729l. 4s. 2d¾. On account of the two *per cent.* duty, the sum of 6133l. 12s. 4d⅝. On account of duties unappropriated, the sum of 4785l. 12s. 6d¾. On account of the impost appropriated to the support of a marine hospital, the sum of 354l. 11s. 2d. On account of the impost appropriated to the support of disabled seamen, the sum of 33l. 1s. 4d¾. On account of tonnage, appropriated to the support of the state boats and to other purposes, the sum of 10,067l. 12s. 5d¾. On account of tonnage appropriated to a light-house, the sum of 1545l. 19s. 7d¼. And on account of the additional duties payable in certificates and warrants, the sum of 16056l. 4s. 2d.—Your committee find also, that there hath been received on account of the 4s. *per* hogshead duty on tobacco exported, the sum of 9558l. 18s. 1d½. On account of the first 6s. *per* hogshead on tobacco exported, the sum of 8586l. 8s. 9d. And on account of the additional 6s. *per* hogshead duty on tobacco exported, the sum of 6122l. 10s. 5d¼.—Your committee find also, that there hath been received on account of the taxes on deeds, wills, and law process, the sum of 3465l. 0s. 6d½. On account of the tax on merchants, the one-tenth of attornies fees, and the one-third of clerks fees, the sum of 4243l. 13s. 0d¾. And on account of the tax on seals and admission of attornies, the sum of 135l. 16s. 5d.—Your committee find also, that there hath been received on account of the tax on assignments, the sum of 79l. On account of the fees payable to the register of the land-office, the sum of 1896l. 11s. 1d. And on account of composition paid to the register in militia certificates and warrants, and by him paid into the treasury, the sum of 815l. 7s. 11d. Your committee find also, that there hath been received at the treasury on account of composition, payable in certificates and warrants, the sum of 742l. 1s. 0d. On account of the purchase of unappropriated lands payable likewise in certificates, the sum of 6396l. 19s. 2d¼. On account of the Gosport lands formerly sold, the sum of 2876l. 11s. 11d.—And your committee find also, that there hath been received from sundry persons on divers accounts, as *per* particulars in the settlement annexed, the sum of 1617l. 0s. 5d¼.—Your committee find moreover, that there hath been received on account of the arrears of the certificate taxes due for the year 1783, the sum of 670l. 1s. 2d. On account of the arrears of the certificate taxes of 1784, the sum of 1081l. 1s. 9d. On account of the arrears of the certificate taxes of 1785, the sum of 4350l. 16s. 4d. And on account of the certificate taxes of 1786, the sum of 25424l. 8s. 0d¼.——All which sums, your committee find, have been received by the said treasurer, between the first day of December, 1787, and the twenty-fourth day of November, 1788, inclusive, amounting in the whole, with the balance of 122,342l. 4s. 10d¾, which remained in the treasury on the thirtieth day of November, 1787, to 417,498l. 9s. 8d¾.—Your committee find further, that the said treasurer hath disbursed and admitted in discount agreeably to law, to the amount of 328,961l. 10s. 5d¾, as appeared by the receipts and corresponding vouchers produced to us, and the said vouchers having been carefully examined and compared, were burnt.—Your committee find also, that the said treasurer hath admitted a payment for one-tenth of the arrears of the land-tax, as the law directs, of the bills of credit of the eighteenth of March, 1780 (commonly called one for forty) to the amount of 3014l. 2s. 0d, which bills were produced to your committee, examined, and destroyed.—Your committee further find, that on the sales of the public tobacco, made by the said treasurer, between the first day of December, 1787, and the twenty-fourth day of November, 1788, inclusive, a loss has been sustained to the amount of 1041l. 15s. 8d¾.—And your committee find also, that the said treasurer hath admitted in discount as the law directs, for the arrears of the certificate taxes, of 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786, of certificates, warrants for supplies, and tobacco-notes payable to unlisted soldiers, to the amount of 3152l. 7s. 8d½, as appeared by the receipts and corresponding vouchers produced to us, and the vouchers having been carefully examined and compared, were burnt.—Your committee, on examining the specie in the treasury, find that counterfeit money hath been imposed since the last settlement, to the amount of 6l. 7s. 10d, which your committee believe to have been so imposed during the hurry of business, and therefore think it reasonable that the treasurer should have credit for the same.—These credits being all duly stated, there appeared to be a balance remaining due from the treasury on the twenty-fourth of November, 1788, amounting to 43577l. 6s. 5d¼, as will more fully appear by the general account hereto annexed, and to which your committee beg leave to refer.

To make up which balance, there were produced to your committee, notes for 1852 hogsheads, quantity 1,989,822lbs. crop tobacco, which had been received on account of the public taxes, amounting at the rates at which received agreeably to law, to 27,461. 12s. 5d.—Also notes for 844,578lbs. net transfer tobacco, which had likewise been received on account of the public taxes, amounting at the rates received to 4780l. 8s. 6d, and of specie, there was produced to, and examined by your committee the sum of 11,380l. 5s. 6d½.

A general account with the treasurer between the first day of December, 1787, and the 24th of November, 1788, pursuant to this report, is hereunto subjoined.

On a motion made, *Ordered*, That the said report and general account therein referred to, do lie on the table.

A correspondent, in a late New-York paper, says, that he hopes that the day is not far distant when the plan for promoting manufactories in this city will be put in execution—The number of vagrants that now infest the town, as well as the honest poor who cannot procure work, may be employed in this city very advantageously to themselves and to the great good of the community. It is expected that our feelings will be no longer shocked with haggard looks, piteous solicitations, or the moving tale.—Those gentlemen who have subscribed to the plan

will have the exquiſite happineſs of employing their money and their influence, to diffuſe induſtry and comfort among others.

Laſt Friday a boat, in which were ſeveral men, was overſet at the reach, oppoſite General Waſhington's, and Mr. John Johnſon, bricklayer of this town, one of the party, was unfortunately drowned.

The ſame day a man was drowned from Mr. Shepherd's flat.

MARRIED.] FIELDING LEWIS, Eſq; of Berkeley, to Miſs BETSY DADE, of this town, a young lady poſſeſſed of every virtue.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S *MARINE LIST.*

Arrivals. Sloop Surpriſe, Brooks, from St. Euſtatia; Sloop Dolphin, ——, Philadelphia.

Sailed, Brig Defiance, Orr, for Liſbon; Sloop Two Friends, Smith, New-York.

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Company.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Warehouſe, on Prince-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Hoge and Harriſon's (to which they have lately removed)

NINE years old Sherry, of an excellent quality, per the quarter caſk,
Three years ditto,
Raiſins of the Sun,
Juſt imported from Malaga and Cadiz, per the Brig Hope, Capt. Cragg.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Liſbon Wine in quarter caſks,
Continental Rum in hogſheads,
Claret in caſes of 3 and 4 dozen each,
F. Gunpowder in half barrels,
Shot of all kinds,
Caſtings,
Broad Hoes,
Candles in Boxes,
Soap in ditto,
Barley in Cags,
7-9 and 8-10 window-glaſs,
And a large quantity of ſeaſoned Inch Plank, Shingles, Tar, &c.
An ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, as uſual.

Alexandria, March 26, 1789.

Rolling Screens,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Fan Kiddies, Shaking Screens, &c.

MADE and SOLD by the Subſcriber on the ſhorteſt notice; who, having ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the Wire weaving buſineſs, with one of the moſt noted workmen in the United States, flatters himſelf that thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their orders, will find them as well executed as they could have been in Philadelphia, and at a lower price than they can be delivered in Alexandria from thence.

WILLIAM PAXSON.

Waterford, Loudon-County, March 24, 1789.

OPENED, THIS DAY,

The Second Engliſh School

In the ACADEMY.—Apply to

W. M'WHIR.

Alexandria, March 26, 1789.

FOR SALE, BY

William Wilſon,

Pork and *Tar*

In Barrels——and

Bacon Hams.

Alexandria, March 12, 1789.

Propoſals for Publiſhing

THE

Congreſſional Regiſter

OR

HISTORY of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

CONTAINING

An impartial Account of the moſt intereſting Speeches, Motions and Papers, offered to, or brought before that Houſe.

Taken in ſhort Hand, by THOMAS LLOYD.

TERMS.

Firſt. This Work will be printed in weekly Numbers, each Number to contain *at leaſt* 48 Pages of Letter-Preſs, Type and Size, as the *Parliamentary Regiſter* publiſhed by J. Almon, in London.

Second. The Price of each Number ſhall be ſeventeen Ninetieths of a Dollar, which is one Sixth leſs than ſimilar Work ſell for in Great-Britain.

Third. The Subſcribers are to advance Two Dollars and a Half on receiving the firſt Number and pay the Balance of what the Work may amount to, at the aforementioned Rate, when the firſt Seſſion of Congreſs expires; and ſo on ſo long as they ſhall pleaſe to continue ſubſcribing.

Subſcriptions received by the Printers hereof.

THE Brothers and Relations of Mr. JOHN JACQUES, who was unfortunately drowned with ſix others, about two miles above the Great-falls, on the Potomack river, the 13th inſt. have to requeſt of thoſe living adjacent to the ſaid river, where there is a probability of his body being caſt aſhore, to give immediate information thereof to Mr. James Smith, at the Great Seneca Falls; and to have him decently interred in ſome neighbouring burial-ground, the expence of which will be thankfully paid on application to ſaid Smith, or ſaid Jacque's brothers living in Waſhington County, ſtate of Maryland. The clothes he had on when drowned, were a fuſtian outſide jacket, ſtriped cotton under jacket, flannel red inſide ditto, a pair of light grey cloth overalls, ſhoes with thongs and nails in both heels and ſoals.

March, 21, 1789.

Potomack Company.

At a meeting of the *Preſident* and *Directors* of the *Potomack Company*, the 17th February, 1789.

AGREEABLE to the acts of the Aſſemblies of Virginia and Maryland, the ſaid Preſident and Directors direct, that the Proprietors advance and pay into the hands of the Treaſurer five per cent. on the ſhares held by them reſpectively, on or before the 10th day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS L. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN.
JOHN FITZGERALD.

☞ The Preſident and Directors at the time of their laſt call flattered themſelves that another would not be neceſſary till they could compel all the delinquent ſubſcribers to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried on as far as the ſervice of executions, againſt many, but the money is not yet in the Treaſury; the Preſident and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other efforts, to make another CALL, or to ſee their exertions by which the Shenandoah and Seneca Falls are already ſo far reduced, as to have permitted the paſſage of a few loaded boats, produce no ſubſtantial benefit. It is now, however, happily aſcertained, that a few months labor more in a favorable ſtate of the river will effect a ſafe and eaſy navigation through the Shenandoah and Seneca, and to the Great-Falls.

Thoſe who have not complied with the two laſt calls are requeſted to do it immediately, or coercive meaſures will be purſued ſpeedily.

February 26, 1789.

Lands for Sale,

Or Exchanged for Negroes or Dry Goods, on advantageous terms to the Purchaſer,

SEVERAL thouſand acres, ſituate on the different branches of the Ohio and Great Kanawa rivers; equal in quality to any in the Weſtern country. A ſecure title will be made by

JOHN ALLISON.

☞ Lent to ſome perſon or perſons, whom I have forgot, STERNE's Sentimental Journey; the name of Robert Alliſon wrote in it; likewiſe COOK's Laſt Voyage, by the Surgeon of the veſſel. Their being returned will oblige J. ALLISON.

Alexandria, Feb. 26, 1789.

ROYAL GIFT,

And the

Knight of Malta,

Two valuable imported Jack Aſſes,

WILL cover mares and jennies, at Mount-Vernon the enſuing ſpring, for three guineas the ſeaſon, and two ſhillings and ſix-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to the ſemales.—The firſt is of the moſt valuable race in the kingdom of Spain; the other of the beſt breed in the iſland of Malta.——ROYAL GIFT (now ſeven years old) has increaſed in ſize, ſince he covered laſt ſeaſon.——The KNIGHT of MALTA will be five years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, moſt beautifully formed for an aſs, and extremely light, active and ſprightly:——Comparatively ſpeaking reſembling a fine courſer.

Theſe two JACKS ſeem as if deſigned for different purpoſes, but equally valuable.——The firſt, by his weight and great ſtrength, to get mules for the ſlow and heavy draught.—The other by his activity and ſprightlineſs, for quicker movements.——The value of mules, on account of their ſtrength, longevity, hardineſs and cheap keeping, is too well known to need deſcription.

The money is to be paid before the mares or jennies are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.—Good paſture, well incloſed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of thoſe who may incline to leave their mares or jennies, and and every reaſonable care will be taken of them; but they will not be inſured againſt theſts, eſcapes or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

Mount Vernon, March 12, 1789.

I WILL SELL

That Beautiful Seat,

WHERE I NOW LIVE,

Lying on Holmes's Run, *four miles from Alexandria,*

IT contains 60 acres of LAND, 30 are low ground and in graſs, the whole in a high ſtate of improvement. The Building will accommodate a ſmall genteel family—this place commands an elegant proſpect.

ALSO a TRACT adjoining, containing about 250 acres, 35 are meadow land, ſome made, and is well incloſed. There is a tolerable Frame Houſe with four rooms, on this land, and many other uſeful buildings.——*Negroes* or *Dry-Goods* would be received in payment.

W. BIRD.

Woodville, February 19, 1789.

Evan M'Lean,

At the Sign of the *ORANGE-TREE*, on *Harper's* Wharf,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an OYSTER-HOUSE, where gentlemen may be provided with Oyſter Suppers, in the genteeleſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice.—He has alſo laid in an aſſortment of the beſt Liquors, which he hopes will enable him to give ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to honor him with their company.

Alexandria, October 23, 1788.

Wanted

To HIRE by the Month or Year,

A NEGRO MAN, whoſe principle buſineſs would be to attend on three horſes.

A perſon qualified for ſuch a ſtation, being well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety, would meet with liberal wages.—Apply at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 12, 1789.

COMMITTED to Fairfax gaol, ome conſiderable time paſt, a NEGRO MAN named *PETER*, a ſtout and well-built fellow, about 33 years old—he ſays that his maſter left him after the capture of Lord Cornwallis, at York, and went to England.——The proprietor of ſaid Negro may apply, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe, if not taken away in three months, he will be ſold for goal fees, and other expences, agreeable to law.

BALDWIN DADE, D. S.

Alexandria, February 12, 1789.

American Muſeum.

Matthew Cary,

EDITOR of the AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Begs leave to inform the Public, that the undernamed gentlemen are empowered to receive ſubſcriptions for that work, and will furniſh the ſubſcribers with the Muſeum, every month.

ROBERT M'Rea, Eſquire, *Alexandria.*
Col. Holmes, *Winchester.*
Mr. John Mathias, *Leeſburg.*
John Kearſley, Eſquire, *Shepherds-Town.*
Joſeph Riddle, Eſquire, *Martinſburg.*
John M'Pherſon, Eſquire, *Frederick Town.*
John Campbell, Eſquire, *Bladenſburg.*
Mr. John Suter, *George-Town, (Patomack.)*
Meſſrs. K. Davan, and Co. *Hagers-Town.*

☞ Subſcriptions *Two Dollars and a Half* per annum.

March 5, 1789.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public that he intends to practice as an Attorney in the Dumfries and Wincheſter Diſtrict Courts.

As the Acts of Aſſembly are not ſpeedily or generally promulgated, it is probable that many perſons will not have an opportunity of ſeeing the Act eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts before the firſt ſitting of ſaid Courts; it may therefore be ſerviceable to thoſe to be hereby informed that the firſt Court for the Wincheſter Diſtrict will ſit on the 15th day of April next; and for the Dumfries Diſtrict, on the 12th day of May next. And that the ſuits depending in the General Court, which are at iſſue, are directed to be tried at the firſt Term of the Courts for the Diſtricts wherein the original writs were reſpectively ſerved.

CHARLES SIMMS.

Alexandria, March 2, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber being deſirous to ſettle all his accounts during his AGENCY for the preſent LORD TANKERVILLE, and the Hon. HENRY ASTLEY BENNETT, Eſquire, earneſtly requeſts ALL PERSONS who have had any dealings with him on account of the ſaid eſtates, to bring them forward, that a ſettlement may be made without loſs of time. The accounts will be received at *Danby, Fairfax County*, by the Subſcriber, or in his abſence by Mr. GEORGE MUIR.

All accounts reſpecting Lord Tankerville's and Mr. Bennett's American eſtate, originating previous to the 10th day of October, 1776, will be received by Col. ROBERT T. HOOE, or the Subſcriber their preſent Attorneys.

CHARLES LITTLE.

February 19, 1789.

N. B. HAY for SALE, at Carlyle Fairfax Whiting's Farm, on Four-Mile-Run. Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON, who lives on the premiſes and empowered to ſell.

C. L.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who from their ſituation in town, or from the badneſs of the weather at certain ſeaſons, may find it inconvenient to ſend their children to a Day School, that he intends waiting on ſuch Gentlemen and Ladies (who chooſe to honor him with their employ) at their own houſes, two hours each day, to inſtruct their children in Reading, Writing, and every branch of common uſeful Arithmetic, at the moderate terms of Four Dollars per quarter. The ſubſcriber has experienced the utility and happy effects of this mode of Tuition, in many inſtances—where the teacher's time and attention is wholly devoted to his pupils the time he is with them. He will be at leiſure to engage in this employ on the firſt day of April next.

The public's humble ſervant,

THOMAS FLEETWOOD COLLIER.

Near the Admiralty Office,
Lee's-Town, March 5, 1789.

A VARIETY OF

Blanks,

To be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY.

To the PRINTERS *of the* VIRGINIA JOURNAL, *&c.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received so much pleasure and information from a late publication by Mr. Morse, giving a geographical description of the United States, that presuming on the growing passion for American manufactures of every denomination; I cannot refrain from recommending it to the notice of such of my countrymen, as begin to set a proper estimate on the knowledge of their own country, its manners and habits.—Most of the information hitherto given respecting America, has been derived from the partial and prejudiced accounts of foreigners, little acquainted with the natural curiosities of our country or people.——Hence, it is no wonder that both should be liable to gross misrepresentations, and the genius of the people in particular so much debased, in the opinion of the literati, in Europe, as to have furnished a subject of philosophical inquiry to their most eloquent writers.————We are told by historians, that on the first discovery of America, the Spaniards were considered by the natives as beings of a superior order to themselves, that their frightened imaginations exalted them even into Gods—Fanciful and accidental distinctions of superiority have often given birth to the most unjust claims.—It appears to me, that the pride and arrogance of Europe, availing itself of this first impression on an unfortunate race, would willingly believe it founded in nature, and by an easy transition, extend the degrading comparison, to those descended from themselves.—Such a delusion inculcated on infant minds, would no doubt facilitate their schemes of tyranny towards us. As it is time, our youth should be weaned of their predilections of every sort in favor of Europe, and its manners, I must hope that a book, whose object is to make them intimately acquainted with their country, and the abundant materials of future greatness showered on it by Providence, cannot fail meeting with the patronage of those entrusted with their care.—My next object in this address—is to desire you will give the following extract from this book respecting the navigation of the Potomack, a place in your paper. I am well informed that few even of those who are interested in the success of this navigation, know any thing of the certainty with which it is likely to be crowned. It may not only be an inducement to those, who have become adventurers in it, to pay cheerfully, but may have some influence on the determination of a question, which, I conceive the future connexion of the western country, with the Atlantic, materially depends: I mean the proper place for the permanent residence of Congress. Being written by a disinterested person, and without any view to the above question, I flatter myself it will be considered as a candid and impartial narration of facts, in no wise tortured to answer a particular purpose.—It may not be amiss to observe, that though this extract exhibits a more full and accurate account than has yet appeared; yet, by a survey made in the course of the last summer, it is certain the waters of the Potomack, have a much nearer communication, with those to the westward, than is here represented.

A CORRESPONDENT.

POTOMACK is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the mouth; $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Nomony Bay; 3 at Aquia; $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Hallooing Point; $1\frac{1}{4}$ at Alexandria. Its soundings are, 7 fathom at the mouth; 5 at St. George's Island; $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Lower Matchodic; 3 at Swan's Point, and thence up to Alexandria; thence *10 feet water to the falls, which are 13 miles above Alexandria."

The distance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in this river is above 300 miles; and navigable for ships of the greatest burthen, nearly to that place. From thence this river, obstructed by four considerable falls, extends through a vast tract of inhabited country towards its source. These falls are, 1st, the *Little Falls*, three miles above tide water, in which distance there is a fall of 36 feet: 2d, the *Great Falls*, six miles higher, where is a fall of 76 feet in one mile and a quarter: 3d, the *Seneca Falls*, six miles above the former, which form short irregular rapids, with a fall of about 10 feet; and 4th, the *Shenandoah Falls*, 60 miles from the *Seneca*, where is a fall of about 30 feet in three miles; From which last, *Fort Cumberland* is about 120 miles distant. The obstructions, which are opposed to the navigation above and between these falls are of little consequence.

* This must be an error—we can affirm on the best authority, that vessels of seven hundred hogsheads burthen have loaded at George-Town.

Early in the year 1785, the *Legislatures* of *Virginia* and *Maryland* passed acts to encourage opening the navigation of this river. It was estimated that the expence of the works would amount to £. 50,000 sterling, and ten years were allowed for their completion.——At present the President and Directors of the incorporated company suppose that £. 45,000 will be adequate to the operation, and that it will be accomplished in a shorter period than was stipulated. Their calculations are founded on the progress already made, and the summary mode lately established for enforcing the collection of the dividends, as the money may become necessary. On each share of £. 100, the payment of only £. 40 has yet been demanded.

According to the opinion of the President and Directors, *locks* will be necessary at no more than two places—the *Great* and the *Little Falls*: Six at the former and three at the latter. At the latter nothing has yet been attempted. At the *Great Falls*, where the difficulties were judged by many to be insurmountable, the work is nearly completed; except sinking the lock-seats and inserting the frames. At the *Seneca Falls*, the laborious part of the business is entirely accomplished, by removing the obstacles and graduating the descent; so that nothing remains but to finish the channel for this gentle current in a workmanlike manner. At the *Shenandoah*, where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge, though a prodigious quantity of labor has been bestowed, yet much is still to be done before the passage will be perfected. Such proficiency has been made however, that it was expected, if the summer had not proved uncommonly rainy, and the river uncommonly high, an avenue for a partial navigation would have been opened by the first of January, 1789, from *Fort Cumberland* to the *Great Falls*, which are within nine miles of a shipping port. As it has happened, it may require a considerable part of this year for its accomplishment.

As soon as the proprietors shall begin to receive toll, they will doubtless find an ample compensation for their pecuniary advances. By an estimate made many years ago, it was calculated that the amount, in the commencement, would be at the rate of £. 11,875, Virginia currency, per annum. The toll must every year become more productive; as the quantity of articles for exportation will be augmented in a rapid ratio, with the increase of population and the extention of settlements. In the mean time the effect will be immediately seen in the agriculture of the interior country; for the multitude of horses now employed in carrying produce to market, will then be used for the purposes of tillage. But, in order to form just conceptions of the utility of this inland navigation, it would be requisite to notice the long rivers which empty into the Potomack, and even to take a survey of the geographical position of the *western waters*.

The *Shenandoah*, which disembogues just above the Blue Mountains, may, according to report, be made navigable, at a trifling expence, more than 150 miles from its confluence with the Potomack; and will receive and bear the produce of the richest part of the state. The South Branch still higher, is navigable in its actual condition nearly or quite 100 miles, through exceedingly fertile lands. Between these, on the Virginia side, are several smaller rivers, that may, with facility be improved, so as to afford a passage for boats. On the *Maryland* side are the Monocasy, Antietam, and Conegocheague, some of which pass through the state of Maryland and have their sources in Pennsylvania.

From Fort Cumberland, or Will's Creek, one or two good waggon roads may be had (where the distance is said by some to be 35 and by others to be 40 miles) to the Yohogany, a large and navigable branch of the Monongahela; which last forms a junction with the Allegany at Fort Pitt: From whence the river takes the name of the *Ohio*, until it loses its current and name in the MISSISIPPI.

But, by passing farther up the Potomack, than Fort Cumberland, which may very easily be done, a portage by a good waggon road to the Cheat River, another large branch of the Monongahela, can be obtained through a space which some say is 20, others 22, others 25, and none more than 30 miles.

When we have arrived at either of these western waters, the navigation through that immense region is opened in a thousand directions, and to the lakes in several places by portages of less than ten miles; and by one portage, it is asserted, of not more than a single mile.

Notwithstanding it was sneeringly said by some foreigners, at the beginning of this undertaking, that the Americans were fond of engaging in splendid projects which they could never accomplish; yet it is hoped the success of this first essay towards improving their inland navigation, will, in some degree, rescue them from the reproach intended to have been fixed upon their national character, by the unmerited imputation.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *April* 20, 1789.

MET agreeably to adjournment.

Committee on John Churchman's and Dr. Ramsay's petition, reported.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the order of the day—the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union,

Mr. PAGE in the chair.

The resolve upon the revenue was resumed.

On motion, it was voted, that the impost on all goods imported, not specified in the foregoing enumeration, except the following, viz.

Tin in pigs, and tin plates,
Lead,
Pewter,
Wool,
Raw hides,
Brass,
Copper in plates,
Beaver, and other furs,
Dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) should be 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Article of tonnage was the next in order—previous to entering upon which,

Mr. FITZSIMONS moved, that a *draw-back* should be allowed upon all rum, distilled from molasses in the States, and exported to any foreign port.

Mr. MADISON objected to *draw-backs*, as opening a wide door to defrauding the revenue—wished the gentlemen to offer his reasons for the measure.

Mr. FITZSIMONS suggested among other reasons, that it would ease the minds of our brethren of the Eastern States, who were so largely concerned in the distilling business—that rum distilled in the country could not be exported, if loaded with a tax—that it would materially affect an important branch of business, in a way, that no other article would be affected. The gentlemen further observed, that it was more easy in his opinion, to provide checks to prevent frauds, than to devise methods to insure the collection of the duties.

Mr. LAWRENCE spoke in favor of the *draw-back*.

Mr. MADISON then read a passage from the account of exports from Massachusetts, by which he said it appeared, that but a small proportion of the rum distilled there, was exported to foreign markets, and of that proportion, the greatest part was sent to the coast of Africa—with the duty, the sale had been great—too great through the states—and if now allowed a *draw-back*, the consequences were to be depricated. The exportation of it, to the only foreign part that received any considerable quantity, the gentlemen reprobated.

Mr. BLAND observed, that the other day gentlemen were so strenous for the encouragement of manufactures, that commerce appeared an inferior object—*now* they appeared equally zealous to extend and protect commerce—he was opposed to a *draw-back*.

Upon the votes being taken, it passed in the negative—so no *draw-back* was allowed.

Mr. FITZSIMONS then introduced a motion, that a *draw-back* should be allowed on merchandise that may be exported within a limited time, the impost of which had been paid or bonded—the gentleman assigned various reasons for the motion.

Mr. HARTLEY proposed that the vote against the *draw-back* on rum, should be reconsidered for the present.

Mr. WHITE was opposed to a *draw-back*, it appearing to him, conducive to no advantage, and operating against the revenue, by affording great opportunities for fraud.

Mr. MADISON observed that when the intercourse between the states should become more intimate and general, it would increase the opportunities for frauds, and render it extremely difficult to provide a sufficient remedy, upon the most simple plan of revenue, for the evil.

Mr. LEE said something upon the trade to India, which we did not hear distinctly.

Mr. WHITE observed, that it was evident the trade to India did not need encouragement—he had been informed, that there were near forty sail in that line from Massachusetts—an evidence that the trade was flourishing.

Mr. BOUDINOT—Sir, I am averse to restrictions upon commerce, and think it sound policy, that no

Took up report on Churchman's petition.

Mr. MADISON expreſſed a wiſh, that adequate to the ideas of Mr Churchman's theory, might be obtained, not only that full juſtice might be done him but that the public approbation and countenance might be beſtowed with dignity to government. Public bodies were liable to be aſſailed by ignorant projectors. He was aware, however, that unpromiſing appearances had ſometimes iſſued in important diſcoveries.

Mr. WHITE was in favor of the report.

Mr. HUNTINGTON entered into an extenſive examination of the ſubject, and concluded by giving his opinion in favor of accepting the report.

On motion the report was divided, and the firſt part giving to Mr. Churchman the ſole and excluſive right of making and vending his tables, plans, and charts, was accepted—the other, reſpecting a projected voyage, was recommitted.

The report on Dr. Ramſey's petition was next taken up——upon which,

Mr. JACKSON (of Virginia) aroſe and objected to the report; Dr. Ramſey, he obſerved, had given a partial account of ſome tranſactions, that reſpected the ſtate of Georgia, and if ſo reſpectable a body as Congreſs, ſhould ſanction the work by making it the ſubject of a legiſlative act it would ſo far confirm his relations as to deter ſome other hiſtorian from taking up the ſubject and do juſtice to the ſtate of Georgia; he would therefore move for an act upon general principles. A committee was then appointed to prepare a bill upon general principles, to ſecure to authors, &c. &c.

The bill preſcribing the oath required by the 6th article of the conſtitution was read—after ſome debate, the committee roſe without coming to a determination upon the ſubject—Chairman reported progreſs, and Wedneſday next is appointed for the committee to ſet again on this bill. The Speaker reſuming the chair—the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *April* 21.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. PAGE in the chair.

A motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, to allow a *drawback* on goods reſhipped was agreed to.

It was then propoſed; that a duty of per ton, be laid on all veſſels built within the United States, and owned wholly by citizens thereof.

Mr. GOODHUE ſaid, he was at a loſs to know why a duty ſhould be laid on American ſhips. He thought the duties impoſed on imported articles, were a ſufficient tax on trade, and that this duty would operate to diſcourage ſhip-building, which was of the utmoſt importance to this country.

Mr. FITZSIMONS replied, that he had no idea of impoſing this duty for the purpoſes of revenue; but every gentleman would acknowledge the neceſſity of providing ſome fund to defray the expence of light-houſes and other incidents of commerce; and he propoſed to fill up the blank with ſix cents.

Mr. PARTRIDGE conſidered this article as an improper ſubject of taxation; it appeared to him to be like taxing the implements of huſbandry; he could not ſee the reaſon for ſelecting this article for the purpoſe of direct taxation. It would, he ſaid, be time enough to provide funds for light-houſes, when the particular ſubject ſhould come into view. He moved that the clauſe be ſtruck out.

Mr. MADISON obſerved, that it would be entirely improper to lay any conſiderable duty on the tonnage of the United States; ſtill he imagined a light duty was neceſſary for the purpoſe which had been mentioned. He was of opinion, that a ſtriking diſtinction ought to appear between the veſſels of the United States and thoſe of other nations He ſaid there were a number of objects to which this duty would be moſt properly applied, and which render this tax proper and expedient—ſuch were the ſupport of light-houſes, the erecting hoſpitals for diſabled ſeamen and other things of that ſort. For theſe purpoſes a tax on ſhipping was the moſt natural and convenient reſource.

Mr. STURGES (Connecticut) was oppoſed to the duty. He thought it impolitic to do any thing which might diſcourage ſhip-building; the duties laid on other articles were moſtly ſo high as to furniſh ſufficient funds for the purpoſes mentioned by the gentlemen.

Mr. SMITH (Maryland) ſaid the duty propoſed was ſo moderate, that its operation would never injure the merchant. In the ſtate of Maryland, the duty on tonnage was far greater than this—they there paid two ſhillings per ton—in other ſtates the tonnage was ſtill higher.

Mr. CLYMER remarked, that the reaſon why ſhips ſhould be taxed for the ſupport of light-houſes was, becauſe the ſubject of the tax was connected with and agreeable to the object to be anſwered by it. If a fund was to be raiſed to inſure houſes from fire, would it not be natural to do it by a tax on buildings? If money was not raiſed in the mode propoſed, it muſt be raiſed by ſome other means which would be inconvenient.

Mr. TUCKER concurred that a ſmall tonnage duty by the citizens of the United States, a duty of ſix cents per ton ſhould be laid.

[*To be continued.*]

PARIS, March 1.

FARTHER accounts have been received of M. de la Perrouſe, who, with the frigates la Bouſſole and l'Aſtrolobe, ſailed in Auguſt, 1785, for the circumnavigation of the globe. M. de Leſſeps, ſon of the French Conſul at Peterſburgh, went to be their interpreter, when they ſhould arrive on the coaſt of Kamſchatka, where Captain Cook experienced ſo much embarraſſment for want of a linguiſt. He writes, that from April to September, 1786, they coaſted the weſtern ſhores of America; and, after traverſing the Pacific ocean, arrived at Macoa the 3d of January, 1787. They next went to Manilla, whence they ſailed the 9th of April, to penetrate towards the north.

The letters laſt received are dated from the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, otherwiſe Avatſka, where they were the 6th of September, 1787, after having ſailed round all the coaſts of Tartary from Japan, the Kurile iſland, and a multitude of places yet little known, and erroneouſly laid down by geographers.

Mr. Lepaute d'Agelet, aſtronomer of the expedition, has made obſervations on the length of the ſimple pendulum, to determine the force of gravitation, in climates where none ſuch were made before. He has been much pleaſed with the marine clock made by M. Berthoud, and regulated it by the diſtances of the moon from the ſtars, in which he was aſſiſted by M. d'Arbaud, a young officer of promiſing talents.

M. d'Agelet took the occaſion of their ſtay at Avatſka to put an epitaph on the tomb of Louis de Liſle de la Croyere, brother to the geographer and aſtronomer of the ſame name, who died in 1742, at that place, returning from an expedition made by the Ruſſians on the coaſt of America, where he had made various aſtronomical obſervations.

Our circumnavigators left Avatſka, October 1, 1787, to return ſouthward in queſt of freſh diſcoveries. They are expected home in the ſummer of 1789, after a voyage of the greateſt length ever made, and of the higheſt importance to geography, phyſics and natural hiſtory.

An arret of the King and Council has been iſſued, dated the 25th of February, breaking and annulling all deliberations which have been, or may be taken relative to les Etats Generaux, except in the commonalities and bailiages aſſembled according to the form eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty.

LONDON, March 5.

This morning ſome deſpatches were received in town from Fluſhing, which confirm the report of the French going to garriſon the chief places in Auſtrian Flanders; and that preparations are making in the Low Countries to receive them. This is a ſtep which requires the moſt minute attention of the Britiſh Cabinet.

The commotions in Flanders wear a moſt ſerious aſpect; and we know from the moſt authentic private advices by the laſt mail, that the French are preparing to pour troops into that country to garriſon all the ſtrong fortified towns. The States of Flanders may therefore be ſaid to be from this time under the dominion of France.

March 10. Parliament will now proceed to public buſineſs without further delay. The land-tax, malt, and mutiny-bills will be immediately paſſed, and it is thought that the next object will be the conſideration of the ſlave-trade.

The quantity of ſnow which has fallen within theſe few days has given a moſt dreary aſpect to the country, and in ſome places lies nearly as deep as at any time this winter.

By letters received in town yeſterday from Bruxelles, we learn that the government there ſhew no diſpoſition to relax in that ſyſtem of oppreſſion which it has lately adopted. The principals of the Abbies of Cambray and Val, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their patriotic zeal, in the laſt aſſembly of the States of Hainault, have been diſmiſſed by a decree of the Emperor. The Monks of the Abbies of St. Ginlain and St. Bernard, near Antwerp, have experienced the ſame treatment: And the convents are to be broken up.

March 12. It is not unlikely but that freſh attempts will be made towards finding out a north weſt paſſage, in conſequence of the diſcoveries made by Captain Dixon, when on a trading expedition to that part of the American continent, an account of which has lately been publiſhed: However exploded the pompous accounts of the Spaniſh Admiral De Fonte may have been, there now ſeems to be a degree of probability in that ſtory, as the iſlands diſcovered by Dixon are certainly near the entrance of De Fonte's Strait, and further reſearches may poſſibly prove the truth of that which hitherto has been deemed a fiction.

March 14. Nothing deciſive as for peace or war has been yet ſettled by the Swediſh Diet.

The Ruſſians are ſaid to have taken Gallatz, in which they found great plunder.

Houſhold.

May 4th, 1789.

We are happy to inform our readers, in addi to the preceding Notification, that we underſt THE PRESIDENT is determined to purſue that ſy of regularity and economy in his houſhold, wh has always marked his public and private life. proof of this we learn, That the Steward is obl by his articles of agreement, to exhibit, weekl fair ſtatement of the receipts, and expenditur monies by him, for and on account of THE PR DENT's houſhold, to ſuch perſon as THE PRESID may appoint to inſpect the ſame; together with ſeveral bills and receipts of payment for thoſe cles which may be purchaſed by him, where bills and receipts can be obtained. And it is wiſe ſtrongly inculcated upon the Steward, to g againſt any waſte or extravagance, that might committed by the ſervants of the family.

May 11. We are informed that the Preſiden the United States, the Vice-Preſident, his Ex lency the Governor of this State, and many o perſonages of the greateſt diſtinction, will be at Theatre this evening.

ALEXANDRIA, May 21.

A few days ago arrived at New-York, his Bri nic Majeſty's Packet Tankerville, Capt. Bell, which came paſſenger Francis Van Berckel, Reſident from their High Mightineſſes the St General of the United Netherlands, to the Un States.

MARRIED.] On Tueſday evening laſt, WILLIAM NORRIS, to Miſs SALLY EVANS.

DEATHS. At Quebec, Mr. WILLIAM BRO Printer.—At Pittſburg, THOMAS HUTCHINS, G grapher-General to the United States.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's *MARINE LIS Arrived.* Brig Minerva, Stevens, from Bo *Sailed.* Ship Sally, Croughdell, for Liverp to ſtop at Quantico; Brig Margaret, Cole, Falmo Brig Grove, Barns, Barcelona; Schooner Ale dria, Steuart, Madera.

Joſhua Merryman

Has juſt imported in the Ship *Ellinor*, Captain *gruder*, from LONDON, and now opening, a STORE on *FAIRFAX-STREET*,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Books & Stationary

ALSO,

Muſic, Muſical Inſtruments, Jewe Hardware, Mezzetinto Prints, Boxes Paints, &c.

☞ Particulars will appear in a future paper Alexandria, May 21, 1789.

Anna Gray,

Begs leave to inform her Friends and Public, that ſhe has juſt received by Rachel, Captain Blakeney, from L don, an elegant Aſſortment of

Spring Goods,

In the Millenery and Haberdaſhery Li which ſhe means to ſell Wholeſale Retail, on the loweſt Terms, for Re Money only;

Conſiſting of

STRIPED and flowered muſlins, book jaconet ditto, muſlinets, handkerchiefs aprons, printed muſlins and calicoes, white coes, lawns and lawn handkerchiefs, fine Fr cambricks, a variety of gauzes and lenos, d catgut for work, black and white ditto, blond thread laces and edging, artificial flowers and thers, ſatins, modes and Perſians, black, white coloured luſtrings, ribands, thread and cotton h ſilk ditto, mens' womens' and miſſes' gloves, mits and gloves, ladies' and miſſes' ſtays, Legh chip and Selbridge hats, painted and tranſpa fine chip ditto, bonnet wires, black and w lapped ditto, pins and needles, ſteel hat-pins, m and womens' faſhionable buckles, ſteel, watch hat buckles, faſhionable ear-rings, gold rings breaſt-pins, ſciſſors, ſleeve-buttons and pen-kni ivory and horn-combs, comb and tooth-bruſ tooth and hair-powder, violet and Mareſchal d ſtick and pot pomatum, eſſence of lavendar, lem burgamot, eau-de luce, &c. ſmelling ſalts, toy all kinds, durants and other ſtuffs,

And a Variety of other Articles too n merous to mention,

Alexandria, May 21, 1789.

Jan 1803.

be of the class with those necessarily delegated to the general government: security to the union from their wicked machinations, cannot otherwise be ensured, and this security is essential to the common good. The means of obtaining intelligence of their plots are in possession only of the general government, nor can any one state do more than expel them from its territory—their right of residence is not unfrequently provided for in treaties, and treaties can only be formed or dissolved by the general government. If in the act of removing them unjustifiable injuries be committed, reparation is demandable by the sovereign of their nation.

This reparation is demandable not from a state but from the United States, government—All America, therefore, is interested in the manner in which this power shall be exercised, and would consequently choose to place it in hands which all America chooses and controuls.

In conformity then with the general theory of our government the power of protecting us from the conspiracies of aliens should be associated in the same hands with the force of the nation and the general power of protection from hostility of every kind. Yet it is admitted, that if in the formation of our constitution a different arrangement is made, the arrangement, however inconvenient, must be sacredly obeyed till constitutionally changed.

It behoves us however, to satisfy ourselves completely in this interesting point.

The government of the United States, is indubitably limited as to its objects, however it may be as to the means of obtaining those objects—It possesses only delegated powers. and it is proper to enquire whether the power now under consideration be delegated or not. It is necessary in pursuing this inquiry to bear in mind that we are investigating a constitution which must unavoidably be restricted in various points to general expressions, making the great outlines of a subject, and not a law which is capable of descending to every minute detail.

If we construe the former by rules strictly applicable to the latter, the power of fortifying our ports and harbours might well be questioned. nor could the utility of the clause authorising congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the constitution in the government of the U. States, or in any department or officer thereof lie readily pointed out—It would be difficult too to assign a reason for omitting in the 12th amendment to our constitution, which is evidently copied from the second article of the ancient confederation, the very material word *expressly*. That article of the confederation, and the amendment of our constitution, were designed as a plain and explicit admission of the principle, that the powers not delegated are retained. In the confederation, all powers not *expressly* delegated are retained; but in the amendment this very operative word is wisely omitted.

In reviewing then our constitution to decide on the powers vested for general purposes, in our general government, we must examine the whole paper—we must examine it fairly, but liberally.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from on board the United States ship Baltimore, dated Feb. 4.

"The dismissal of our captain has thrown the ship, or rather the officers and crew into confusion, which I fear will last for some time to come, as most of our officers have sent in their resignations, and as yet we know not who are to replace them, or whether their services will be dispensed with.

"I enclose you an address which the petty officers, &c. sent the captain, and by which you will see in what estimation he was with us; and depend upon it, his dismissal has occasioned real sorrow, both on his, our own, and our country's account."

The following is the address from the petty officers, &c. above alluded to, to captain Phillips.

MOST RESPECTED SIR,

"The petty officers, seamen and marines on board this ship, lately under your command, impressed with gratitude for your personal favors to each of us, and knowing your practical knowledge, bravery, and constant desire to maintain the honor of our country, cannot but regret that we are deprived of one so much esteemed by us, but much more the loss our country sustains by your dismissal from its service. We flatter ourselves, however, that when the President shall be as well convinced of the justness of your intentions at all times, as we are, who have witnessed them, and seen your anxiety, that he will not be slow to make you honorable amends for any partial wrongs: should this be the case, we are convinced you would bury the past, and once more take a command in defence of your country, and be assured that most of us, so long as our service shall be wanted, would joyfully enter under your command. And sir, let us assure you, we all wish you health and all its attendant blessings, so long as your existence shall last, and finally be admitted into a better world."

Alexandria, March 7.

On Tuesday the 26th of February, the Senate approved the nomination of

Oliver Ellsworth. Esq. Chief Justice of the United States,

Patrick Henry, Esq. late Governor of Virginia, and

William Vans Murray, Esq. our minister at the Hague - to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with full powers to discuss and settle, by a treaty, all controversies between the United States and France. In the message of the President information was given that "it is not intended that the two former of these gentlemen shall embark for Europe, until they shall have received, from the Executive Directory, assurances, signified by their secretary of foreign relations, that they shall be received in character, that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them."

The following miscelaneous articles of intelligence are selected from late London papers.

The Ottoman Porte, it is rumoured, has declared war against the republic of Batavia.

New insurrections have broken out in La Vendee—and that in the Netherlands they are far from being suppressed.

The king of Naples has at length taken the command of his army in person, and has arrived at the camp at Germano, 5 leagues from Naples—the cardinal Albini and many persons of distinction attended his majesty, whose professed object is the restoration of the pope to the enjoyment of his temporal government.

The terms of the new loan, are finally settled—Mr. Boldero, for the bankers being the successful bidder, the minister contracted with him for 3,000,000l.

The French are preparing, at Ancona, to send 3000 men to Corfu, under convoy of three ships of war. General Championet has arrived at Ancona—3000 French troops are to sail from Corfu for Egypt.

The elector of Bavaria has obtained a bull from the pope to secularise church property to the amount of 1,500,000 florins.

When general Pichegru visited the house of lords, few days ago, he was thus curiously situated—On one side of him stood the stadtholder, whom he drove out of Holland, and on the other the duke of York, whom he compelled to retreat from Tournay to Bruges.

The total of the produce of the customs, excise, stamps and incidents, for the last year, ending the 10th of last October, is 20,570,621l. 9s. 2d.

When Mr. Gerry, after leaving France, came to Spithead, he attempted to land at Portsmouth, but was refused permission, till an order from the duke of Portland should come down for that purpose. Mr. Gerry having made known his character, was so displeased at the refusal, that when the order did arrive, he would not leave the ship. The duke of Portland and Mr. King, the American minister, did all in their power to explain away the mistake, and prevail on him to come to London, but all in vain.

NORFOLK, FEBRUARY 28.

From Brown's Philadelphia Gazette of the 5th inst.

The Ganges since she left this port, has been cruizing in the neighbourhood of Cape Francois. She repaired to St. Thomas's for ballast, and has returned to her station.

During her cruize the Ganges fell in with the Surprize British frigate, of 36 guns, capt. Philips, who sent a boat with an officer on board, to demand of captain Tingey whether he had any British subjects on board the Ganges, and if so, that they might be delivered up, and whether his men were supplied with protections. The officer also demanded a sight of capt. Tingey's commission.

Capt. Tingey answered, that he knew his men only as Americans, that *the American flag was a sufficient protection for any person on board of his ship*, and that if the commander of the frigate would persist in demanding a sight of his commission, he was determined, although he did not doubt his holding one, that he should first shew his own.

The British officer then returned to his ship. Capt. Tingey, after having ordered his men to their quarters, communicated to them his determination, which was received with three cheers. A boat shortly after returned from the frigate, with a polite message from capt Philips, by his surgeon, apologizing for the misunderstanding which had taken place, and requesting a supply of medicine, which was complied with, and the business ended.

To the Pinters of the Norfolk Herald.

GENTLEMEN,

Ever an enemy to misrepresentation, I must beg of you to correct the above statement,* of the transaction between his Britannic Majesty's ship Surprise, of 32 guns, and the United States ship Ganges, under my command.

It is true, that capt Hamilton of the above ship did lend an officer on board, requesting information, whether any Englishmen were in my crew; observing that my assurance would be sufficient to prevent an officer being sent to examine their protections, I did not hesitate to say I considered all my crew Americans by birth or adoption—but I also observed to the officer, that there were no protections on board to my knowledge—the only one we carried in our public ships being our flag. This business terminated here. It is not true that the officer demanded a sight of my commission: but during his stay behaved with much politeness, and was in return, treated with all the civility I was capable of. Nor did I, as I have heard it represented, say any thing about my guns being a protection, if my flag was deemed insufficient.

As soon as the boat put off a second time to come on board the Ganges, being on the quarter deck with my officers, I declared to them my determination to fall there sooner than suffer an investigation, or permit any man's name to be called over.

When the boat came along side again, it was with the surgeon; and with a polite message from captain Hamilton, requesting me to assist him with some medicine he was in need of. But no apology was made for the message sent by the lieutenant; nor was the subject thereof ever mentioned by the Doctor or myself.

Apprehensive that a similar circumstance might happen on a future day, I thought it incumbent on me, to let my people know what they had to trust to.—At evening, therefore, I caused all hands to be called, and when assembled, did pledge myself to them, that not a man should be taken from me, by any force whatever, while I was able to stand at my quarters—which declaration they received with three cheers and high spirits.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Norfolk, Feb. 27.

* *See Postscript to Brown's Philadelphia Gazette of February 15.*

☞ *The Printers in the United States who have printed the above, are requested to give this correction a place.*

THE LARK AND RED-BREAST.

AT dawn of day the farmer rose;
The deadly snares were set;
A Lark with piercing cries and throes
Was struggling in the net,
The trembling pris'ner begg'd his life;
'O pity me,' he said;
'Twou'd kill my children, and my wife,
'To hear that I was dead.
'I hurt no creature; I, the whole
'Wood round would vouch for me;
'I nor thy gold nor silver stole;
'Let innocence be free.
'One grain, indeed, this fatal morn
'I took;—'twas all I did:
'To die for one poor grain of corn!
'Alas! kind Heav'n forbid!'
A Red-breast, from a neighb'ring tree,
Beheld his hapless state;
'Ah! cease thy piteous plaints,' said she,
'Nor think to shun thy fate.
'Poor bird! be sure thy death's decreed;
'No eloquence will do;
'Since he, the wretch to whom you plead,
Is judge and party too.'

Died Suddenly, at Hall's Mills, near Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 14th of Feb. Capt. JAMES W. HALL, *in the prime of his life—A native of Whitehaven, England.*

THEATRE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. SHAW.

This evening March the 7th, will be presented that justly admired Comedy (never performed here) called the

NATURAL SON.

So which will be added, an admired Farce, called

The Irishman in London

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday the 15th instant, will be sold on the premises,

A House & Lot

on Queen Street, between Fairfax and Water Streets. The house is 1½ story high, 16 by 23 feet—the Lot is 23 feet front by 88½ feet deep, subject to a ground rent of 60 dollars.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

March 7.

To be rented,

And possession given immediately,

THE STORE at present occupied by JANE PRICE, in King Street, with an excellent dwelling house back.——Also to hire, a NEGRO BOY, a good waiter—and a NEGRO GIRL——Apply to

March 7. J. SAUL.

TO COVER AT MOUNT VERNON,

THE WELL KNOWN STALLION,

TRAVELER;

AND THE JACKS,

Knight of Malta, and Royal Gift.

THE Stallion will cover Mares at 5 Dollars each, and the Jacks at 10 Dollars for each mare or jenny for the season, which will commence on the first day of April next, and end on the first day of August thereafter. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, to those who request it, for a mare or jenney; but I will not be answerable for escapes. The price of covering and pasturage must be paid before the mares or jenneys are taken away

JAMES ANDERSON.

March 7.

NOW confined in the gaol of Alexandria the two following negro men, viz.

PETER FLEMING, a dark mulatto man about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a large scar on the back of his left hand, and a small one close by his left eye—says he was born in Cumberland county, near Sandy Ford Bridge, of free parents—he also says he served his time with Richard Gordon, to the carpenter's business, near the aforesaid Bridge.

Negro BILL, who calls himself Bill Heaton, about 19 or 20 years of age, slender made, has one small scar under the right eye, and another above the left—says he was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and that he belongs to a Mr. George Nelson, who he says is gone to Kentucky.

The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of agreeable to law. JAS. CAMPBELL,

March 7. Gaoler.

N. B. Mr. Tolson's negro BEN is also in gaol.

William Friend

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he has commenced the

PASTRY COOK & CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS,

AT corner of Cameron and Royal Streets, near the City Tavern—and will have for Sale in two or three days—an assortment of CAKES and TARTS.

Mutton, Beef Steake, and Chicken Pies, every day at 1 o'clock.

Hot Mutton Pies every night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Dinners Baked every day.

N. B. Good Philadelphia Porter and Ale.

5th Feb. 1799.

I the Subscriber, do hereby caution and forbid any person whatever, not to to take away any of the materials appropriated for the building of the Roman Catholic Church in this town, without first obtaining leave of the Subscribers generally, or the committee at least, and all persons who may have taken away Brick, or any other articles from the ground intended for building said Church, are called upon to render an account of said articles to the committee, or to the Subscribers generally.

DENNIS FOLEY.

February 26.